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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 741 on page 611.]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 328, R.D. & L.A., dated 10th February 1962, approving the details of the programme is furnished below. This order gives the details of the programme.

G.O. Ms. No. 328, R.D. & L.A., dated 10th February 1962.

The Government have had under consideration the question of implementing an Expanded Nutrition Programme with the assistance of UNICEF in this State in select blocks with a view to demonstrate to and to encourage village communities to adopt such practices in production and consumption of protective foods and to stimulate self-help in this regard. The Government have accordingly formulated a plan of operation of an Expanded Nutrition Programme in this State. The plan of operation received from the UNICEF was discussed with the Heads of Departments concerned and has since been finalised. The plan of operation as finalised is appended to this order.

2. The Government direct that the programme be implemented in the seven Rural Extension Training Centres of Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, S.V. Nagaram, T. Kallupatti, Aduthurai, Koilpatti and Pattukottai and in the three Home Science Wings connected with S.V. Nagaram, Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar and in the seven blocks of Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, Arni, Kallupatti, Tiruvadamrudur, Pattukottai and Koilpatti attached to the training centres.

3. The Government also direct that the Additional Development Commissioner be responsible for the implementation of the programme and the co-ordination of the various activities. He shall be assisted by the Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) and the Director of Women's Welfare. The Government direct that a Working Committee be constituted at State level to guide the implementation of the Programme with the following members :—

CHAIRMAN.

Additional Development Commissioner.

MEMBERS.

(1) Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.

(2) Director of Agriculture, Madras.

(3) Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.

(4) Director of Fisheries, Madras.

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- (5) Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
- (6) Director of Public Health, Madras.
- (7) Director of Women's Welfare, Madras.
- (8) Under Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
- (9) Assistant Development Commissioner (Training), Madras.

The Deputy Secretary to Government (Programme), Rural Development and Local Administration Department, shall be the Secretary and a member of the Committee.

4. The Committee shall meet once a month to assess the progress of the work. The Committee may undertake such tours as may be found necessary for assessing the progress of the work. The headquarters of the Committee will be Madras.

5. The panchayats shall be responsible for operating the programme at village level. The panchayat union shall be responsible for carrying out the programme at block level. In order to have co-ordination between panchayat union, the project staff and the training centres, the Government direct that a Co-ordinating Committee shall be constituted at the block level with the following members:—

- (1) Panchayat Union Chairman.
- (2) Panchayat Union Commissioner.
- (3) Principal of the Rural Extension Training Centre concerned.

It shall be open to the Co-ordinating Committee to co-opt any other person who is a member of the panchayat within the block, of the staff of the block or of the training centre as a member of the Committee, as the programme develops.

6. The expenditure on travelling allowances and daily allowance of the members of the Working Committee should be debited to the head of account to which pay and allowances of the officers are debited.

7. Orders sanctioning the expenditure for implementing the various items of the programme and the staff to be employed under the Programme will issue separately.

8. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department—vide their U.O. No. 2944-E1/62-1, dated the 10th February 1962.

APPENDIX.

Plan of operations for an Applied Nutrition and Agricultural Extension Training Programme in Madras State.

The Government of India, hereinafter referred to as "the Central Government", the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, hereinafter referred to as "FAO", the World Health Organisation, hereinafter referred to as "WHO", and the United Nations Children's Fund, hereinafter referred to as "UNICEF".

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BEING desirous of obtaining mutual agreement concerning an Expanded Nutrition Programme in the State of Madras, particularly with reference to the purpose of the project and the responsibilities which shall be assumed by each of the parties;

DECLARING that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly co-operation;

have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Basis of relationship.

The Basic Agreement concluded between the Central Government and WHO on 16th July 1952, the Basic Agreement concluded between the Central Government and UNICEF on 10th May 1949, and the Revised Standard Agreement concluded between the Central Government and the United Nations Technical Assistance Board on 31st August 1956, in so far as it relates to the FAO and the WHO, provide the basis for relationships between the Central Government and the co-operating Agencies in this project, and the Articles of this Plan of Operations are to be interpreted in the light of the respective Agreements.

ARTICLE II.

Objectives.

The following are the Objectives for this Plan:—

1. *General.*—(a) To upgrade and expand the training of the village level workers in human nutrition by strengthening, where necessary, the existing training centres, and by operating a viable nutrition programme in the attached blocks, the purpose being to provide experience for the trainees and refresher courses for graduates.

(b) To demonstrate and to encourage village communities to adopt sound practices in production and consumption of protective foods, and to stimulate, through a programme of nutrition education, self-help in this regard.

2. *Specific.*—(a) To assist in improving teaching facilities, and in providing adequately trained staff in the seven rural training centres and the three home science wings in the State.

(b) To develop practical field training for this programme in the attached blocks.

(c) To produce educational materials and to organise teaching and training programme for village leaders.

(d) To mobilize the primary producers in particular, and the total block community in general, for participation in a programme which will include—

(i) Increased production of nutritionally valuable foods such as eggs, poultry, fish, vegetables, including legumes and fruit.

(ii) Increased production of fodder and improved animal husbandry practices in order to increase milk supply.

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(iii) Improvement of the nutritional status of the Communities by means of an educational programme directed towards the inclusion of more protective foods in the normal diet.

(iv) Utilisation of part of the increased output of protective foods in feeding programmes for pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children.

(v) Training and orientation of personnel required for the implementation and maintenance of this project.

ARTICLE III.

Plan of action.

The Central Government through the Government of Madras (hereinafter called the "State Government") has the following plan of action for the attainment of the Objectives set forth under Article II above.

A. Area of Operation.—This plan will be carried out in the seven rural extension training centres of Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, S.V. Nagaram, T. Kallupatti, Aduthurai, Pattukottai and Koilpatti; in the three home science wings connected with S.V. Nagaram, Kallupatti and Bhavanisagar; and in the seven blocks of Krishnagiri, Bhavanisagar, Arni, Kallupatti, Tiruvidamarudur, Pattukottai and Koilpatti attached to the training centres and in which the centres are situated. The training centres have an establishment of 77 staff members and 750 students, and the home science wings have 12 staff members and 120 students. The male students are provided with a two year course; the women, one. The blocks have a total of 380 revenue villages with a population of 576,000 persons. Each block has its panchayat union chairman and committees, a block development officer, now designated as Panchayat Union Commissioner, and his supporting staff of 7 subject matter specialists. In addition, there are 12 village level workers (10 men and 2 women) stationed in each block.

B. Project Nutrition Officer.—The State will appoint a Project Nutrition Officer who will give full time to this project. UNICEF will provide a stipend, if necessary, to train such a person, either in the six-month course at Calcutta or in one with equivalent standing elsewhere. His job will be to supervise and co-ordinate all the nutritional aspects of the programme, particularly nutrition training and food distribution programmes developed in the operational areas.

C. Training centres.—(1) The centres for male workers will seek to incorporate at least 30 hours of theory, as opposed to the existing 10 hours, and thirty hours of practice work in human nutrition. The Public Health Instructor, in each training centre, if he does not have nutrition education equivalent to the Project Nutrition Officer, will be given the same stipends to be provided for UNICEF.

(2) At present Crop Husbandry (theory 200 and practical 150) provides, among other things, for training in the production of fodder, legumes, groundnuts, crop rotation and so on. Horticulture and plant protection (theory 200, practical 200) includes vegetables and

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fruits and all elements in their culture, and practice in all these aspects. The Animal Husbandry course includes 47 hours in the general management of cattle—feeding 14 hours; dairying 29; poultry 14 hours and fisheries 9, in theory, and about an equal time for practical work. The authorities at the centres have considerable latitude in deciding where emphasis on the content of these courses will be placed; much will depend on the needs of the particular district where they serve. The training centres, in consultation with the Project Nutrition Officer will work out what plants are to be grown and what practices are to be followed in order that the best possible nutrition, directly and indirectly, will be provided for the people.

(3) At present the students' practical work is generally restricted to 8 or 9 nearby villages in the blocks out of a possible 40 to 80. During the first part of their course they visit these villages once a week and later on, twice. Lack of transport is one of the main reasons for this limitation. UNICEF will contribute one personnel carrier to each centre to allow for greater mobility. This will also aid in wider observation of, and participation in, the ENP in the block. As the students, along with their instructors, move further afield in their block, their work, in so far as it involves the various faces of the ENP, will help in considerable measure to activate and extend the programme. This will need careful co-ordination with the panchayat and block programmes.

(4) In addition to providing each centre with one vehicle, UNICEF will supply educational aids, such as films, equipment for the production of educational materials, and other minor supplies as may be indicated and mutually agreed upon as the programme develops, and not to exceed the funds provided in the budget for this item.

D. Solid Block Programmes.—The programme will be operated in all the villages of each block. Attempts will be made to carry out as complete a programme as circumstances and resources will allow. Some villages will not have fish ponds, others may have no extra land available. But in each place, balanced diets will be developed from produce at hand; for example, legumes, groundnuts and the like may have to be substituted for animal protein. In other words balanced dietary patterns, which can be adapted to any type of environmental conditions, will need to be worked out.

E. Co-ordination.—Co-ordination between the Panchayat Union, the block and the training centre is essential. To this end, a committee will be set up comprised of the Panchayat Union Chairman, the Panchayat Union Commissioner (Block Development Officer), and the Principal of the training school. Other members of the Panchayat Committees, the Block Development Officer's office, and the training school staff may be added or co-opted as the need of the programme indicates. The Panchayat Union will be responsible for implementing the programme in the villages. It will work through its committees (agriculture, education and women's) the village panchayat, women's and youth organizations, and various villagers who will be trained in such fields as poultry, pisciculture, and gardening. It will be assisted through technical advice, guidance, field supervision and extension by the Block technical staff and village level workers. It will also receive advice in technical matters and

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assistance in extension activities from the staff and students of the training centres. The details of this division of labour and responsibilities will be worked out by the co-ordinating committee.

F. Poultry.—(1) Large poultry units, to serve as poultry extension centres for the districts, will be set up in each of the blocks. They will be located at Block headquarters, in the training centres, or in whatever place the Government may decide upon in consultation with the co-ordinating committees. The Government will provide funds for the erection of these block units and for the supply of birds. UNICEF equipment—large incubators, feed grinders and mixers, and brooders—will be placed here. The Government will provide housing for the plant, storage for feed and the like, and staff to operate the unit.

(2) Village poultry units will be set up on the basis of 60 hens, 6 cocks for every 2,000 population, or fraction thereof. The Government, through its block units, or from other sources, will supply 18,000 pullets and 1,800 cocks for these village units. The construction of poultry houses will be simple, local materials being largely used, and the deep litter method will be followed. The houses will provide adequate protection from weather and predators, 75 per cent of their cost will be met by the State Government and 25 per cent by the panchayat.

(3) The Government will supply free balanced rations to feed these birds for one year. Subsequently, the panchayat will be required to continue the programme on its own resources; by that time the established units will be producing considerable revenue.

(4) Poultry units with 150-egg incubators and brooders will be set up at the headquarters of the village level workers, primarily for the purpose of supplying stock to villagers, and will be run by the village level worker. The villagers will be provided with day-old chicks or eggs from these centres or from the block units, at concessional rates. Any villager who wishes to establish a flock of 20 or more birds will be given one week's training free.

(5) In order that the flocks of the village unit may have adequate attention, two villagers—possibly the gramsahayaks—from each unit will receive two weeks' training, and will receive an honorarium of Rs. 15 a month for the first year. As duties required to handle this work are light, this personnel may also be used to assist in fish rearing and in the feeding programme.

(6) The technical staff, as delegated by the co-ordinating committee, will be fully responsible for providing technical guidance to the panchayats and poultry raisers for the care and efficient management of the birds.

(7) The panchayats will be responsible for providing 5,000 eggs free for all pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in every 2,000 population, or fraction thereof. This estimate is made on the basis of one egg per adult and one-half egg per child each week for six months, and that 10 per cent of the population (200) are pre-school children and 5 per cent (100) are nursing and pregnant mothers. This would provide approximately 1,500,000 free eggs for feeding programmes each year.

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G. *Pisciculture*.—(1) All available water ponds, perennial or seasonal, will be stocked as needed. The latter will be furnished with faster-growing fingerlings as recommended and supplied by the fisheries department. Free fingerlings will be donated by the department to the panchayats for the three-year programme.

(2) UNICEF will provide nylon yarn and other equipment as detailed in the section on commitments. The yarn will be supplied free to the panchayat, and will be woven into nets at the panchayat expense. In addition, any other necessary equipment such as oxygen cylinders, weedicides and soil analysis apparatus, will be used by the department to assist the panchayats in their fish culture.

(3) In return, the panchayat will be required to supply 50 pregnant and nursing mothers and 100 pre-school children, in each 1,000 population, with 1,000 pounds of fish a year. Each adult will receive 6 ounces and each child 3 ounces, or a total of 40 pounds per week, for all the beneficiaries. Time intervals and feeding quantities will vary with the availability of fish, but the total quantity will be 1,000 pounds.

(4) UNICEF will provide stipends to train two villagers out of every 2,000 inhabitants in short courses on pisciculture. These persons will be selected by the panchayat and will be responsible for the care and protection of the ponds. The panchayat will be obliged to remunerate them as mutually agreed.

H. *School gardens, orchards, fodder and legume production*.—*School gardens*.—(1) The majority of schools do not possess land. The panchayat, if possible, shall provide a school garden area of upto one acre per 2,000 population. In these and those places where schools already own land, school gardens will be started, if not now in operation. These gardens will be planned to produce vegetables and fruits of high nutritive value. It will be the responsibility of the Block Agriculture Extension Officer, in consultation with the Project Nutrition Officer and in co-operation with the schools, to develop these programmes. Such programmes will involve, where possible, the youth clubs. The produce from these gardens will be used in the school feeding programmes.

(2) *Horticulture*.—If necessary for school gardens, school teachers (one per thousand inhabitants) will receive a short period of training in horticulture. A leader from the youth club will also be eligible for training.

(3) *Fodder and legumes*.—Whenever possible, the panchayat will make available at least 5 acres of land for production of fodder, legumes and vegetables. All Government land has now been vested in the panchayat. This land will be irrigated, if at all possible. UNICEF will supply pumps and piping; the State Government will dig wells, install and house the pumps. It is estimated that 200 such wells will be constructed and equipped.

(4) The use of this land will be decided by the panchayat in consultation with the Agriculture Extension Officer, Nutrition Officer and Animal Husbandry staff. The aim is to provide—

(a) at least one acre of vegetable and fruit produce for school lunches, if there is no separate school garden;

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- (b) more legumes for human food; and
- (c) improved fodder production for milch cows.

This land will be used to demonstrate the best crop rotation for production of top nutritional quality food crops, employing the best methods, plants, seeds and grasses available. Such produce as is not used for school feeding programmes will be utilised as much as possible in village feeding programmes for nursing and pregnant mothers.

(5) The Department of Animal Husbandry will intensify its extension programme in these areas for the development of better breeds of milch cows. This will be achieved by upgrading and selective breeding, and making the improved stock available to villagers through co-operatives. The fodder produced will be sold at market rates and the panchayats will encourage the villagers to grow more fodder and legumes on their own.

(6) The State Government will dig wells, furnish operating expenses for pumps, provide improved cattle, seed and plant materials. The panchayat will make land available and cultivate it. UNICEF will make provision for pumps and piping for wells, fertilizers, insecticides and garden tools. UNICEF will also supply stipends for the training of two persons from each village for the above programme. As the programme progresses, these people may be given an honorarium proportionate to the time required to operate the fodder, legume and garden projects, if the workload warrants. This will be at the discretion of the panchayat in consultation with the co-ordinating committee.

I. Staffing.—(1) *The Co-ordinating Committee* will examine the staffing needs of the programme and plan for the best use of its personnel to ensure that the programme will be carried out efficiently.

(2) *The staff and students* of the training centre will be used as noted in Article III, item 'C'—“Training Centres”. It will involve visits to more distant villages in the block, and close co-ordination with the plan being carried out by the panchayat, which should considerably strengthen both the centre and the block programme. The staff will be available to provide technical advice; the students will work in both the production and feeding programmes. The Home Science Wings in addition to their regular teaching nutrition to the female VLW's might provide the nutrition teaching and supervise the practicals in the male VLW's centres attached, and be prepared to give other nutrition assistance in the programme as it develops. Each Wing will have at least one instructress who has special training in nutrition. If each staff does not have one such trained person UNICEF will provide stipends to send as many as necessary to Coimbatore for this training.

(3) *The Block Development Officers* will be responsible for active co-operation—technical advice and assistance in all phases of the programme. As this includes every village in the block and affects important production and involvement phases of the life of every village, this will be a major field of work for them.

(4) *The panchayat union* will be responsible for carrying out the programme. Their committees—Education, Agriculture and Women's—will have extra worker in their own fields in order to plan and help to carry out the field work in the villages.

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(5) *The Primary Health and MCH centres* will assist in helping to identify the most important nutritional deficiencies, advise on diets to meet them, take part in training programmes and help in various ways as requested by the Co-ordinating Committee, within their resources, both personnel and physical.

(6) *The State Government* will provide extra staff for the project. Each of the poultry extension centres to be set up will have a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, a stockman and an upper division clerk; two research assistants, one hydrologist, one soil chemist and seven inspectors of fisheries will be added; one Project Nutrition Officer, two audio-visual equipment operators, and drivers for all the vehicles will be provided specifically for this project. In addition, the State Government will provide further staff as the programme may demand with further development.

(7) *Government personnel (village level workers)* village level workers (ten men and two women) are already in place in the blocks. The Social Education Organizer, men and women, will give special attention to the programme. As noted above, this personnel will be increased as needed.

(8) *The State Government*, with UNICEF assistance, will train a small corps of workers for each village (1,000 inhabitants): one poultry man, two fishermen, two garden and fodder production assistants, and two women workers from the women's committees and youth organizations as available. These add up to at least seven trained workers in each village, or approximately 400 per block, some of whom, as noted in the text, will receive an honorarium.

(9) *Village leaders* occupy an important place in the programme. The panchayat will have the support of this elected committee in operating the programme at village level. In addition, a special effort will be made to organize women's committees where these are not already existing. These groups will be basic in every village. Further, special efforts will be made to organize junior youth clubs as widely as possible. More social education organizers will be needed to promote this work. The State Government will provide these as required, as noted in Article VII.

J. Types of training required.—(1) Orientation courses for officers in the training centres involved, for block officers, for panchayat union chairman and committees, and for the heads of primary health and M.C.H. centres, will be organized. District officers and Zilla Parishad will be invited to attend. This orientation will require not more than two days, the place and time to be arranged by the working committee. (See Article IV—"Administration and Assignment of Responsibilities", paragraph 2). UNICEF will provide stipends at the rate of Rs. 5 per day.

(2) Village panchayats will have special responsibilities for implementing the programme. Special orientation courses for them, not exceeding three days, will be set up by the Co-ordinating Committee. It is essential that all aspects of the programme be understood in detail by the panchayat. UNICEF will provide stipends at the rate of Rs. 3 per day.

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(3) Village level workers, men and women, will be given short orientation and refresher courses lasting ten days with special emphasis on the production and consumption phases of the programme. These courses will be given in the training centres. UNICEF will provide stipends at the rate of Rs. 3 per day.

(4) *Training for village personnel—Poultry men.*—Two from each 2,000 unit of population will be given a 10-day training course in some phases of poultry-raising. Approximately 500 persons will be trained. In addition, villagers, wishing to start flocks of their own, will receive seven days' training as noted in Article III, item 'F'—"Poultry".

(b) *Fishermen.*—Two fishermen from each village of 2,000 unit population will be given a 7-day course in simple practices of rearing and catching fish. Approximately, 500 persons will be trained.

(c) *Horticulture and fodder production assistants.*—Two from each village of 1,000 inhabitants, where land can be found for school gardens and/or legume and fodder production farms, will receive training for ten days. It is estimated that not over 300 village units will be operated; thus 600 persons will be trained.

(d) *Women workers.*—Every village will require trained women to assist the panchayats. If the village has a women's organization (madar sangam) the selection will be made by that body; if not, the panchayat will select two women from each village to receive a two-week course in nutrition and feeding. Seven hundred and sixty persons in all will be trained.

(e) *Youth organization leaders.*—One person from each youth organization will receive ten days' training on the different phases of the programme and on how youth organizations may assist. It is estimated that 200 persons will be trained.

During their training period, each of the above trainees will receive stipends of Rs. 1.50 a day from UNICEF. Most of the courses will be given at the training centres. The Co-ordinating Committee will be responsible for making all arrangements for these courses in which approximately 3,000 villagers will receive the training.

K. Milk Feeding Programme.—(1) UNICEF has agreed to release one million pounds of milk powder immediately for this programme. The panchayats, through the women's organizations, will commence distribution of this milk to the women and children in all the villages as soon as administrative details are worked out. The milk will be prepared by the women's committee, or by the panchayat until such a committee is formed, and distributed to its beneficiaries. This will be combined with other feeding programmes as they develop.

(2) The District Health Officer will be responsible for checking on the milk supplied to ensure its safety for human consumption. Block Medical Officers, where available, and sanitarians will be responsible for carrying out the inspection.

L. Nutrition Education and Public Information.—(1) In order that the programme may be firmly based, special education will be given to the villagers. Suitable educational materials for villagers covering all phases of the programme, including a general introduction to the nutrition problem, will be collected and prepared. The reasons for good nutrition practices will be emphasised, ways and

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means of obtaining the proper ingredients, and the best ways of utilizing them. To accomplish this, suitable simple literature will be prepared, visual aids provided, such as posters, flannelgraph, flash cards, film strips and other materials procured for effective demonstrations in the various aspects of the programme. The Project Nutrition Officer will be responsible for these activities.

(2) WHO and FAO will assist in producing the technical literature, and any pertinent information that may be required. UNICEF will supply funds for the production of literature, raw films, and two visual education trailers. One of the trailers will operate throughout the programme blocks in the southern part of the State; the other in the north. The State Government has trained operators available for this project. The operators will travel from village to village carrying on intensive education in basic nutrition. Each operator will be responsible to each training centre for the purpose of recording technical and other information given out by the visual education trailers.

(3) The State Government will provide trained photographers to prepare slides and movies; will help in producing literature and other aids; will provide operators for the vans, as well as running costs; and will give any assistance that may be found necessary to produce an effective education programme.

ARTICLE IV.

Administration and assignment of responsibilities.

1. *The Additional Development Commissioner* will be administratively responsible for the development of the project and the co-ordination of its various activities. The training centres are to be under his jurisdiction. He will be assisted by the Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) and Director of Women's Welfare.

2. It is proposed to establish a *working committee* consisting of the Additional Development Commissioner as Chairman; the Secretary to the State Government, Education and Public Health Department; the Directors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Public Instructions, Public Health and Women's Welfare; the Under-Secretary (Finance) and Assistant Development Commissioner (Training). The Deputy Secretary to the State Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department will be Secretary and a member of the committee. It is planned to have the committee meet once a month to assess the progress of the work.

3. *The Co-ordinating Committee* as noted in Article III, item "E"—"Co-ordination", will have responsibility at Block level for the planning and implementing the programme there.

4. The *panchayat* has complete responsibility for operating the programme at village level. The State Government is strengthening the Directorate of Women's Welfare to facilitate active assistance and guidance in the programme.

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5. The Project Nutrition Officer will be responsible for the nutrition education programme. He will be assisted by two full-time trained nutrition workers provided by the Directorate of Women's Welfare and the seven trained nutritionists in the centres. These, in turn will in short courses, train village level workers, teachers panchayats, villagers and others as listed in Article III, item "J", paragraph 5—"Training Schedule". The students of the centre will carry on some training of villagers during their practicals. The organization of Article III, item "L"—"Nutrition Education and Public Information", will be part of the responsibility of the Project Nutrition Officer.

6. World Health Organization shall be represented by its Regional Office for South-East Asia in carrying out all the functions, activities, rights and duties of WHO as provided in this Plan of Operations. In all matters concerning the technical assistance in the field of health to be provided under this Plan of Operations, WHO, through its Regional Office shall deal with the State Government.

ARTICLE V.

Co-operation.

Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization.

1. The proposed project has the technical approval of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. As the programme progresses, technical problems will be referred to these organizations for advice and assistance, e.g., contents of training courses, and simple technical literature. The assistance of FAO Experts, under ETAP regulations, will be made available at the request of the State Government. WHO will provide technical assistance and guidance to the project at the request of the State Government through its Regional Nutrition Adviser in the first instance.

ARTICLE VI.

Commitments of UNICEF

1. UNICEF will provide technical supplies and equipment, as also financial assistance to cover the cost of stipends and travel in connection with training programme. The total UNICEF allocation for the project as a whole is estimated at \$ 245,000 inclusive of freight charges. In the first instance the UNICEF contribution would come to \$ 150,000. A supplementary budget will be allocated at a later date as determined by actual project implementation. The breakdown of UNICEF contribution is detailed below :—

	US\$	US\$
A. Equipment for training centres, seven at \$ 500 each.	..	3,500
B. The Block Programme—		
1 Poultry—		
7 Egg-room coolers	3,976	..
7 Incubators, 2,520 eggs capacity	3,106	..
70 Incubators, 150 eggs capacity	5,700	..

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B. The Block Programme—*cont.*Poultry—*cont.*

Seven Feed Grinders	2,300	..
Seven Feed Mixers	5,600	..
Seven Platform scales	525	..
Eighty-four Chick brooders, 350 birds. plus spares.	3,000	..
Wire netting 5,200 ft.	500	..
Veterinary pharmaceuticals	1,000	30,400

2 Pisciculture —

Seven Soil and water analysis equipments	3,990	..
Forty-two Field test kits	220	..
Seven Test outfits	810	..
Eighty-four Oxygen cylinders and valves ..	1,960	..
Nylon twin (5,000 lb.)	8,800	..
Weedicides	3,000	..
Induced breeding and refrigerator	500	19,310

3 Gardens and fodder—

Pumps—300 at Rs. 803 (\$ 180)	54,000	..
Piping	3,000	..
Fertilizer	25,000	..
Pesticides	3,500	..
Garden tools, 350 sets	4,300	89,800

4 Information and Education—

Production posters, literature, etc.	3,500	..
Raw film, 16 mm.	3,500	..
two audio-visual trailers	6,000	13,000

5 Transportation—

Seven Jeep station wagons, supervision from training centres at \$ 2,500	17,500	..
Seven Personnel carriers at \$ 1,500	10,500	..
Seven Light delivery pickups, at \$ 2,375 ..	16,625	44,625

6 Contingencies 8,365

Total of supplies and equipment 2,09,000

7 Freight at 10 per cent 21,000

8 Stipends (as per page 19) 15,000

Total 2,45,000

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ARTICLE VII.

Commitments of the State Government.

1. Apart from the equipment, supplies, and funds for stipends to be made available by UNICEF, and the technical services to be furnished by FAO and WHO, the State Government will be responsible for providing all equipment, supplies, personnel and services necessary for this programme.

2. The State Government's financial commitments for the three-year period of the project are as follows:—

	Non-recurring.	Recurring (Project period three years).
	RS.	RS.
I. Poultry—		
1 Cost of establishing 290 village poultry units;		
Per unit—	RS.	
(a) Poultry houses 20'x15' ..	600	
(b) Six-tysix birds at Rs. 10 each ..	660	
(c) Equipment for houses ..	200	
(d) Litter material ..	32	
(e) Feeding charges at Rs. 2 ..	1,580	
per bird per month:		
66 — 2 — 12 (approximately).		
(f) Honorarium for attendants ..	360	
(g) Incubation costs ..	60	
Total (approximately) ..	3,500	10,15,000 ..
2 Cost of establishing seven poultry extension centres at Rs. 59,300 non-recurring and Rs. 7,170 as recurring per centre.	4,15,100	1,50,570
3 Buildings for storing grinding and mixing feed at Rs. 10,000 per centre.	70,000	..
4 Pay and dearness allowance of veterinary assistant surgeon at Rs. 2,940 per centre.	..	61,740
5 Pay and dearness allowance of stockman at Rs. 1,320 per centre.	..	27,720
6 Pay and dearness allowance of upper division clerk at Rs. 1,620 per centre.	..	34,020
7 Maintenance cost of a jeep station wagon at Rs. 3,000 per centre.	..	63,000
Total ..	15,00,100	3,37,050
II. Pisciculture—		
1 Grants for renovation of fish tanks at Rs. 10,000 per block.	70,000	..
2 Collection and transfer of fingerlings at Rs. 10,000 per block per year ..	..	2,10,000
3 Net making and contingencies ..	..	6,000
4 Two Research Assistants, 1 Hydrologist and 1 Soils Chemist, at Rs. 3,984 per year.	..	11,952

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	Non-recurring.	Recurring (Project period three years),
	RS.	RS.
II. Pisciculture—cont.		
5 Seven Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries, Rs. 8,000 per year.	..	24,000
6 Travelling allowance for the above staff at Rs. 4,000 per year.	..	12,000
Total ..	70,000	2,63,952
III. Garden, orchard and fodder and legumes—		
1 Cost of digging wells, at Rs. 1,000 per well for 200 wells.	2,00,000	..
2 Sheds for motors, 200 at Rs. 200 each.	40,0000	..
3 Maintenance, fuel, oil, repairs, etc., for pumps and motors at Rs. 120 each for 200 per year.	..	72,000
4 Cost of seeds, levelling, fencing at Rs. 300 each for 200.	90,000	..
5 Supervisory staff at Rs. 500 per year for 260.	..	3,00,000
6 Cost of tools, implements, etc., at Rs. 100 each for 200.	20,000	..
	3,20,000	3,72,000
IV. Transportation—		
Operation cost of 14 vehicles at rupees 3,000 per year.	..	1,26,000
Total ..	..	1,26,000
V. Education—		
1 One Project Nutrition Officer at Rs. 5,000 per year.	..	15,000
2 Production of films, posters, etc., at Rs. 10,000 per year.	..	30,000
3 Operation of two audio visual trailers at Rs. 3,000 each per year.	..	18,000
Total ..	..	63,000
Overall total..	{ Non-Recurring. Rs. 18,90,000. Recurring .. Rs. 11,62,002.	

ARTICLE VIII.

Target Time Schedule.

- | | | |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| 1 Launching of the Programme | | January 1962. |
| 2 Appointment of project Staff | | January 1962. |
| 3 Establishment of 7 Poultry Extension Centres | | July 1962. |
| 4 Establishment of village poultry units | | September 1962. |
| 5 Renovation of fish tanks, if necessary and stocking
them. | | June 1962, |
| 6 Establishment of school gardens | | August 1962. |

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- 7 Establishment of gardens for production of legumes, June 1961.
fodder, etc.
- 8 Commencement of milk feeding programme .. March 1962.
- 9 Commencement of distribution of eggs December 1962.
- 10 Commencement of distribution of fish January 1963.
- 11 Commencement of distribution of Vegetables and September 1962.
fruits.
- 12 Orientation courses, training of villagers, etc. .. From March 1962.

ARTICLE IX.*Final provisions.*

1. This Plan of Operations will come into effect upon signature by all the parties and will remain in force for three years.

2. This Plan of Operations may be modified by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Plan of Operations. DONE in 12 copies in English.

At New Delhi on 12th January 1962 .. For the Government of India—
Signature:
Name: (Sd.)
Title:

At New Delhi on 14th December 1961 .. For the Food and Agriculture
Organization—
Signature:
Name: (Sd.)
Title:

At New Delhi on 11th January 1962 .. For the World Health Organi-
zation—
Signature:
Name: (Sd.)
Title:

At New Delhi on 27th November 1961 .. For the United Nations
Children's Fund—
Signature:
Name: (Sd.)
Title:

ARTICLE III "J"

(Madras emp—Training schedule (data for the seven training centres-cum-blocks.)

Persons.	Number of people.		Course duration. (in days).	Total days.	Rate.	Total expenses.
	Per block.	Total number.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS. NP.	RS.
Orientation—						
Officers' Training Centre	6	42	2	84	..	..
Block Officers	8	56	2	112	..	..
Panchayat Union Chairmen ..	7	49	2	98	..	..
PHC and MCH Centres ¹ in-charge. ..	..	4	2	8	..	..
		Total orientation ..		302	5 00	1,510
Village Panchayats	..	330	3	1,140	..	..
Village Level Workers	13	91	7	637	..	..
Teachers, gardeners	..	350	7	2,450	..	..
		Total ..		4,227	3 00	12,681
Villagers—						
Poultry-men	} Two each for every 2,000 population.	500 approx.	10	5,000	..	..
Villagers owning flock		500 "	7	3,500	..	..
Fishermen		500 "	7	3,500	..	..
Gardeners	Two from each of the 300 units.		600 "	10	6,000	..

Madras emp—Training schedule (data for seven training centers—cum-blocks.)—cont.

Persons.	Number of people.		Course duration. (in days).	Total days.	Rate.	Total expenses
	Per block.	Total number.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS. NP.	RS.
Village-cont.						
Women workers	Two from each of the 380 villages.	760	14	10,640	..	..
Youth organisers	..	200	10	2,000	..	..
		Total villagers	..	30,640	1 50	45,960
Nutrition Officers	..	8	90 days	720	10 00	10,000
		Total for Nutrition Officers (including Rs. 250 each for books, Rs. 100 each for travel).				
					Total ..	70,151
					or approximately ..	<u>Rs 15,000-00</u>